

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Ultrasonic Probe and Ultrasonic Diagnostic Device

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

5 The present invention relates to an ultrasonic probe and an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and, in particular, relates to an improvement in a body cavity use ultrasonic probe which is suitable for inserting into a body cavity and for collecting ultrasonic images
10 of the entire circumference of 360 degrees in the body cavity and an improvement in an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus using the same.

CONVENTIONAL ART

[0002]

15 A conventional body cavity use ultrasonic probe, as, for example, disclosed in JP-A-8-56948, is constituted in such a manner that through mechanically rotating an insert section of an ultrasonic probe around a longitudinal axis thereof ultrasonic images around
20 the entire circumference of the insert section are collected.

[0003]

Namely, the body cavity use ultrasonic probe as described in JP-A-8-56948 is constituted in such a
25 manner that the insert section is formed in a hollow substantial cylindrical structure, and a flexible shaft is passed through the hollow portion from the tip

portion to the handle portion thereof, ultrasonic transducers are disposed at the tip portion of the flexible shaft as well as a motor which is disposed at the handle portion of the ultrasonic probe is connected
5 to the other end side thereof.

[0004]

Accordingly, the body cavity use ultrasonic probe as described in JP-A-8-56948 is constituted in such a manner that through rotation of the motor the flexible
10 shaft is rotated with reference to the center axis thereof, thereby, the ultrasonic transducers disposed at the tip portion are rotated. As a result, the irradiation direction of ultrasonic wave beams transmitted and received by the ultrasonic transducers
15 is constituted so as to rotate and scan around the center of the insert section.

[0005]

Further, JP-A-61-135639 discloses a device and method with which blood flow information within a blood
20 vessel obtained by means of ultrasonic wave pulse Doppler method is displayed in two dimensions.

[0006]

The insert section of the conventional body cavity use ultrasonic probe is formed by a member having
25 flexibility so as to reduce a load to a subject and through deformation of the flexible shaft in accordance with deformation of the insert section, an insertion

of the ultrasonic probe which is adaptable to the shape of a body cavity to be inserted was enabled.

[0007]

As has been explained above, the ultrasonic probe
5 as described in JP-A-8-56948 is constituted in such a
manner that the motor rotation causes to rotate the
ultrasonic transducers via the flexible shaft. For this
reason, when the insert section is bent, since an
irregularity in transfer torque by the flexible shaft
10 is caused, there arose a problem that an irregularity
in rotation of the ultrasonic transducers is likely
caused. Namely, since the ultrasonic probe is
constituted in such a manner that the stability of the
scanning speed in the scanning direction of ultrasonic
15 wave beam transmission and reception is determined by
the stability of the rotation of the ultrasonic
transducers via the flexible shaft, an irregularity in
the ultrasonic wave beam transmission and reception is
resulted in, for this reason, there arose even a
20 tomographic image which is not required a comparatively
high positional accuracy gives a 360 degree display
image in which a "positional irregularity" is caused.
Particularly, in order to obtain Doppler blood flow
images that require the positional accuracy of the
25 vibrators, it is necessary to transmit and receive
signals while mechanically fixing correctly the
ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception

position by the vibrators (so as not to vary the position during the ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception). Further, it is necessary to transmit and receive ultrasonic wave signals while changing
5 correctly and momentary (in about 15 micro seconds) the positions of the vibrators at every timing of the ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception. For this reason, with the conventional scheme in which the ultrasonic transducers are mechanically rotated by
10 making use of the flexible shaft, a blood flow image displaying was difficult.

[0008]

An object of the present invention is to provide an ultrasonic probe that is capable of displaying
15 ultrasonic wave images with no positional irregularity and with a high image quality including tomographic images and blood flow images along the entire circumference of the ultrasonic transducers, and an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus using the same.

20 [0009]

Another object of the present invention is to provide an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus which permits to easily grasp the situation of disease, to reduce time required for diagnosis and to enhance
25 diagnostic efficiency as well as permits to reduce a load for a subject, permits to easily confirm a disease situation with an ample blood flow such as malignant

tumor and permits to obtain useful information for confirmed diagnosis.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010]

5 In the present invention, m pieces of vibrator elements are disposed around the entire circumference of 360 degree at a tip of an insert section of an ultrasonic probe, ultrasonic wave signals from n ($n < m$) pieces of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception
10 channels in an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body are transmitted and received via connection change over switches by an array of a ($a \approx m/8 \sim m/2$) pieces of continuing vibrator elements among the m pieces of vibrator elements, and thereby, through successively
15 changing transmission and reception directions of the ultrasonic wave signals by successively changing over the connection change over switches, ultrasonic wave images including ultrasonic wave tomographic images and ultrasonic blood flow images along the entire 360 degree
20 circumference of the insert section of the ultrasonic probe can be obtained.

[0011]

 According to the present invention, since the change over of the ultrasonic wave transmission and
25 reception direction is performed by selecting any of vibrator elements feeding the ultrasonic wave signals with the connection change over switches, the

conventional image quality reduction due to the mechanical rotational movement of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception direction can be prevented as well as since ultrasonic wave transmission and reception in a predetermined direction can be easily set, an acquisition of blood flow information such as color flow mapping (CFM) can be easily realized. Through displaying blood flow images along the 360 degree entire circumference of the ultrasonic probe based on the acquired blood flow information, ultrasonic wave images can be observed in real time, thereby, an examiner can easily grasp the situation of disease, time required for diagnosis is reduced and diagnostic efficiency can be enhanced as well as a load on a subject can be reduced.

[0012]

Further, according to the present invention, since the number of ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception channels each of which constitutes an ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception unit for controlling feeding of transmission and reception wave signals to the ultrasonic probe can be reduced, the size of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus can be reduced as well as the constitution thereof can be simplified.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013]

Fig.1 is a block diagram for explaining a schematic

constitution of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus representing embodiment 1 of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram for explaining a schematic constitution of a connection change over switch applied to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1;

Fig. 3 is a diagram for explaining the change over operation of the connection change over switch in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1;

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram for explaining a schematic constitution of a connection change over switch applied to an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2;

Fig. 5 is a diagram for explaining the change over operation of the connection change over switch in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2; and

Fig. 6 is a view for explaining a tomographic image including blood steam images obtained by the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0014]

Embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to drawings.

Further, in all of the drawings for explaining the embodiments of the present invention, ones having the

same functions are assigned the same reference numerals and the repetitive explanation thereof is omitted.

Embodiment 1

[0015]

5 Fig.1 is a block diagram for explaining a schematic constitution of an ultrasonic probe and an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus using the same representing embodiment 1 of the present invention, wherein 101 is an ultrasonic probe, 102 probe cables, 103 a probe connector unit, 104 vibrator elements, 105 a change over switch, 106 a connection control circuit and 107 an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body. Although in the present embodiment an example wherein number of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels, each is constituted by a signal transmission circuit including a transmission wave phasing circuit and a signal reception circuit including a reception wave phasing circuit, is 32 and the number of the vibrator elements 104 is 256 will be explained, the number of channels of the signal transmission circuit including a transmission wave phasing circuit and the signal reception circuit including a reception wave phasing circuit and the number of vibrator elements are not limited thereto.

25 [0016]

As shown in Fig.1, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1 is constituted, for

example, by the body cavity use ultrasonic probe 101 which is inserted into a subject not shown and is provided with the vibrator elements 104 which transmit ultrasonic waves to the subject as well as receive
5 reflection waves of the transmitted ultrasonic waves and convert the same into electrical signals (herein after will be called as "received wave signals"), and the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body 107 provided with n pieces of ultrasonic wave transmission
10 and reception channels, each consisting by a transmission circuit 701 including a phasing circuit which transmits ultrasonic wave signals after performing focus processing of transmission waves to the vibrator elements 104 based on a measurement
15 condition and a reception circuit 702 including a phasing circuit which performs focus processing of reception waves output from the vibrator elements 104, an ultrasonic wave processing circuit 703 for processing ultrasonic wave images by making use of the
20 received signals output from the respective reception circuits 702, an image display 707, for example, a monitor, which displays such as measurement condition and ultrasonic image information output from the ultrasonic wave processing circuit 703, a well known
25 console 708 which performs such as inputting of the measurement condition and a change over control signal producing circuit 709 which produces a signal (change

over control signal) for controlling the connection change over switch 105 in synchronism with the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception. The change over control signal producing circuit 709 produces
5 ultrasonic wave scanning position information (transmission and reception wave direction address) representing information of designating vibrator elements 104 that transmit and receive ultrasonic waves.

10 [0017]

The ultrasonic probe 101 according to embodiment 1 is a body cavity use ultrasonic probe formed of a handle portion and an insert portion (herein after will be called an insert section) and is constituted in such
15 a manner that the vibrator elements 104 are disposed around the entire circumference of the tip of the insert section. In particular, as shown in Fig.1, the ultrasonic probe 101 according to embodiment 1 is constituted in such a manner that a plurality of
20 vibrator elements are arranged in parallel on the outer circumference of the insert section in the direction along the center axis to form a vibrator group and the vibrator group is disposed over the entire 360 degree circumference around the center axis of the insert
25 section, in that with reference to the center axis.

[0018]

To the respective vibrator elements 104, one of

probe cables in total number of 256 is connected which supplies electric power for driving the same as well as functions as a signal line which outputs a received wave signal induced in response to an ultrasonic wave received by the concerned vibrator element 104. The probe cables 102 are constituted to pass inside the insert section and the other ends thereof are connected to the connection change over switch 105 of the probe connector unit 103.

10 [0019]

 The connection change over switch 105 is constituted so as to be supplied of transmission wave signals from the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body 107. Further, the connection change over switch 15 105 is input of a change over signal from the connection control circuit 106. Accordingly, during signal transmission, the connection change over switch 105 is constituted to change over vibrator elements 104 to which transmission signals from the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body 107 are supplied based on a change over signal. Likely, during signal reception, the connection change over switch 105 is constituted to change over ultrasonic wave transmission and 20 reception channels to which reception signals from the vibrator elements 104 are supplied based on a change over signal. However, as will be explained later, the

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connection control circuit 106 changes over the connection change over switch 105 based on ultrasonic wave scanning position information from the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body 107.

5 [0020]

As will be seen from the above, the ultrasonic probe 101 according to embodiment 1 is constituted in a manner that an ultrasonic wave transmission and reception control means including the connection change over switch 105 and the connection control circuit 106 is disposed in the probe connector unit 103 at the handle side of the ultrasonic probe 101. As shown in Fig.2, the connection change over switch 105 constituting the probe connector unit 103 is constituted by 32 pieces of well known switching elements 201 connected in parallel for changing over ON/OFF for each of the vibrator elements 104. Namely, the connection change over switch 105 according to embodiment 1 is constituted so that the respective vibrator elements 104 are connectable with all of n pieces of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels, in that through rendering all of the switching elements 201 in OFF state or only rendering any one of 32 pieces of switching elements 201 in ON state, use and non-use of the concerned vibrator element 104 is changed over.

 [0021]

Further, the connection control circuit 106

constituting the probe connector unit 103 is constituted to include, for example, a well known ROM (Read Only Memory) not shown, and through storing a relationship between ultrasonic wave scanning position information and connection change over switch 105 from the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body 107 in a form of table data, the connection control circuit 106 functions to render only one corresponding switching element 201 in ON state based on the ultrasonic wave scanning position information from the main body and to hold other switching elements 201 in OFF state. Namely, the connection control circuit 106 according to embodiment 1 is constituted to include a retrieving means not shown which retrieves the table data stored in the ROM based on the ultrasonic wave scanning position information output in synchronism with a transmission signal output from the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body 107 and a switching means not shown which ON/OFF controls respective switching elements 201 constituting the connection change over switch 105 based on the data (switch selection information) obtained by the retrieval.

[0022]

As will be seen from the above, with the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, without increasing the number of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels each consisting of

signal transmission circuit including transmission wave phasing circuit performing ultrasonic wave transmission and a signal receiving circuit including a receiving wave phasing circuit performing wave reception, ultrasonic wave images using 256 pieces of vibrator elements 104 which is more than 32 channels can be collected. Further, through properly connecting the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels with the vibrator elements 104 by the connection change over switch 105, the vibrator elements 104 that are to be engaged with the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception are successively changed over. With such constitution, number of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels that was conventionally increased depending on the number of the vibrator elements can be reduced.

[0023]

Fig. 3 is a diagram for explaining the change over operation of the connection change over switch 105 in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, and, in particular, Fig.3(a) is a diagram for explaining an instance when the address of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception direction is 0 (zero), and Fig.3(b) is a diagram for explaining an instance when the address of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception direction is 1. Although in the arrangement of the vibrator elements as shown in

Figs.3(a) and (b), the vibrator elements from the 129th to the 128th are arranged in one direction, in an actual arrangement, the 128th vibrator is of course arranged adjacent to the 129th vibrator on an circular
5 circumference. Further, in the present embodiment, the upper most address of the transmission and reception direction is 255.

[0024]

As seen from Figs.3(a) and (b), in the ultrasonic
10 diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, delay times provided for the transmission wave signals and reception wave signals which are necessary for forming ultrasonic wave beams to be transmitted from and received by the ultrasonic wave transmission and
15 reception channels are set only for one side portion of an array of vibrator elements to be driven. In this structure, the connection change over switch is controlled so that the delay time distribution assumes a symmetric form with reference to a vibrator element
20 located at a center of an array of vibrator elements to be driven at respective times.

[0025]

Namely, in an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, relative delay times set for respective vibrator
25 elements during wave transmission and reception are properly adjusted from the past so as to maximize sensitivity at the center of the ultrasonic wave beams

(beam center). In particular, through setting the delay time for the vibrator element located at the center among an array of vibrator elements used for the wave transmission and reception the longest and setting
5 delay times for the vibrator elements locating away from the center gradually at shorter times so that artificial distances from the respective vibrator elements to a focus position at the time of wave reception assume the same, an effect is obtained, as if the respective
10 vibrator elements are disposed in a concave shape around the focus position as the center. The bar graphs in Figs.3(a) and (b) show the delay times for the transmission and reception wave signals from the respective channels. Namely, like a conventional manner,
15 using the vibrator element locating at the center as a reference, a same delay time is set for the vibrator elements disposed at the symmetric positions in both sides.

[0026]

20 However, as will be apparent from Figs.3(a) and (b), in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, each one ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel is connected to two vibrator elements. Namely, in the ultrasonic diagnostic
25 apparatus according to embodiment 1, as shown in Fig.3(a), the first and 256th vibrator elements are connected to a same ultrasonic wave transmission and

reception channel 1. Further, the second and 255th vibrator elements are connected to a same ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 2. Likely, until the 32nd and 225th vibrator elements are connected to a same ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 32, in total 64 pieces of vibrator elements are connected to any one of 32 pieces of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels.

[0027]

At this instance, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, as will be apparent from the delay times shown by the bar graphs in the drawing, among an array of vibrator elements used for the wave transmission and reception, the delay time of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 1 which is connected to the first and 256th vibrator elements located at the center is set at the largest value. Thereafter, depending on the distance away from the center, the delay time is gradually shortened and the shortest delay time is set for the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 32 which is connected to the 32nd and 225th vibrator elements to be disposed at the most outsides. Further, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, since the vibrator elements are disposed around the outer circumference at the tip portion of the insert section of the probe, the vibrator elements

are geometrically arranged in a convex shape at the side of transmission and reception wave face.

[0028]

On the other hand, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, since the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception is performed by making use of vibrator elements in maximum of 64 pieces for one time scanning by the ultrasonic wave beams among 256 pieces of vibrator elements, the interval between the 32nd and 225th vibrator elements which are disposed at the outer most side among the vibrator elements used for the transmission and reception is 90 degree with reference to the central axis of the insert section. As will be seen from the above, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, since the vibrator elements are arranged in a convex shape, by determining the number of the vibrator elements used for the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception in one time as 64 pieces, namely, by determining the interval between the outer most vibrator elements as 90 degree, a reduction in efficiency of the ultrasonic wave transmitted and received by the respective outer most vibrator elements is suppressed.

[0029]

Further, the scanning by ultrasonic wave beams in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to

embodiment 1 is designed, as shown in Fig.3(b), to collect ultrasonic wave images of entire circumference of the insert section by shifting one by one successively the vibrator elements transmitting and receiving ultrasonic waves. Namely, without changing the setting of the delay times of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels and through controlling the connection change over switch 105, the vibrator elements to be used for the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception are shifted toward the 33rd vibrator elements. Through this shifting, the first and second vibrator elements are connected to a same ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 1. Further, the third and 256th vibrator elements are connected to a same ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 2. Likely, the connections between the respective ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels and the vibrator elements are shifted and the 33rd and 226th vibrator elements are connected to a same ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel 32, in total 64 pieces of vibrator elements are connected to any one of 32 pieces of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels.

[0030]

As has been explained above, since the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1 is constituted to shift the scanning direction without

changing the delay times set for the respective transmission and reception channels, the delay time of the transmission and reception wave signal from the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel
5 connected to the vibrator element located at the center of the array of vibrator elements used for the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception among the vibrator elements arranged around the outer circumference of the insert section shows the maximum
10 value. Thereafter, depending on the distance away from the center, the delay time is gradually shortened and the shortest delay time is set for the transmission and reception signal from the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel which is connected to the 33rd
15 and 226th vibrator elements to be disposed at the most outsides.

[0031]

Through performing the shifting operation successively in the scanning direction as has been
20 explained above, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1 can collect ultrasonic wave images over the entire 360 degree outer circumference of the insert section of the ultrasonic probe 101 on which the vibrator elements are arranged.

25 [0032]

When inserting the ultrasonic probe according to embodiment 1 into a body cavity such as a rectum or into

a gaster via an esophagus, ultrasonic images of entire 360 degree circumference can be obtained in real time, the examiner can easily grasp the situation of disease, the time required for diagnosis can be reduced and the
5 diagnostic efficiency can be enhanced as well as the load to a subject can be reduced.

[0033]

Now, computation and display of ultrasonic blood flow images at any 360 degree positions in vivo with
10 the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1 will be explained.

Received signals phasing processed by the respective receiving circuits 702 are input into the ultrasonic wave image computing circuit 703. The
15 ultrasonic wave image computing circuit 703 includes inside thereof a tomogram computing circuit 704 for reconstructing tomograms and a blood flow image computing circuit 705 for computing and reconstructing blood flow images and the outputs of the respective
20 receiving circuits 702 are transferred to the tomogram computing circuit 704 and the blood flow image computing circuit 705. The structure and the processing contents of the blood flow image computing circuit 705 are explained in detail in JP-A-61-135639 as referred to
25 above. Further, an image selection circuit 706 is for selecting outputs from the tomogram computing circuit 704 and the blood flow image computing circuit 705 to

display either tomograms or blood flow images in a manner to display either tomograms or blood flow images or superposed images of both. The outputs of the image selection circuit 706 are displayed on an image display
5 unit 707 such as a monitor.

[0034]

Fig.6 is a view for explaining ultrasonic wave images obtained by the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1, and, in particular, a
10 schematic view of an image obtained when inserting the ultrasonic probe according to embodiment 1 into a gaster via an esophagus and measured an ultrasonic tomogram and a two dimensional blood flow image.

[0035]

15 In this instant measurement, after introducing the tip portion of the insert section of the ultrasonic probe into the gaster, the gaster wall of plural layer structure was observed as well as blood flow kinetics flowing through blood vessels in the gaster wall was
20 observed.

[0036]

As will be apparent from the measurement result as shown in Fig.6, by means of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus with the ultrasonic probe according to
25 embodiment 1 through inserting the insert section into the body cavity, not only the tomograms over the entire 360 degree circumference but also blood flow

information over two dimensions within an in vivo organ can be obtained, therefore, as referred to above, the examiner can easily grasp the situation of disease, the time required for diagnosis can be reduced and the
5 diagnostic efficiency can be enhanced as well as the load to a subject can be reduced.

Embodiment 2

[0037]

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining a schematic
10 constitution, in particular, of a connection change over switch constituting a probe connector portion in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2. In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2, constitutions other than the
15 connection change over switch, the connection control circuit and the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels for producing transmission signals and for performing the focus processing of received signals are the same as those in the ultrasonic
20 diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1. Accordingly, in the following explanation, only the connection change over switch, the connection control circuit and the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels of which constitutions are different
25 from those in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1 will be explained in detail.

[0038]

As shown in Fig.4, a connection change over switch 401 according to embodiment 2 is constituted by a plurality of switching elements 201 connected in parallel so as to be connectable to one ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel, and to each of the switching elements 201 a predetermined one vibrator element is connected. In particular, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2, four switching elements 201 are arranged for one specific ultrasonic transmission and reception channel, for example, the four switching elements 201 of the first, 56th, 129th and 193rd vibrator elements are arranged to be connectable to the first ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel.

15 [0039]

Namely, in embodiment 1, 32 pieces of switching elements 201 are connected to one vibrator element 104, therefore, $256 \text{ vibrator elements} \times 32 \text{ pieces} = 8192$ pieces of switching elements are required. On the other hand, in embodiment 2, to one ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel four pieces of switching elements 201 are arranged to be connectable thereto, therefore, only 256 pieces of switching elements are required.

25 [0040]

Further, even in the connection change over switch 401 in embodiment 2, ON/OFF of the respective switching

elements 201 is controlled based on control signals from a connection control circuit not shown.

[0041]

Fig. 5 is a diagram for explaining the change over operation of the change over switch in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2 and, in particular, Fig.5(a) is a diagram for explaining the operation when the address of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception direction is 0(zero) and Fig.5(b) is a diagram for explaining the operation when the address of ultrasonic wave transmission and reception direction is 1. Although in the arrangement of the vibrator elements as shown in Figs.5(a) and (b), the vibrator elements from the 129th to the 128th are arranged in one direction, in an actual arrangement, the 128th vibrator is of course arranged adjacent to the 129th vibrator on an circular circumference as in the ultrasonic diagnosis device according to embodiment 1.

20 [0042]

As shown in Figs.5(a) and (b), in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2, number of 64 ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels is required so that the delay times provided for transmission and reception signals necessary for the ultrasonic wave beam formation cover both side portions instead of the one side portion.

[0043]

In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2, as shown in Fig. 5(a), the first, 65th, 129th and 193rd vibrator elements are arranged to be connectable to the first ultrasonic transmission and reception channel via the switching elements 201 as shown in Fig.4. In this instance, when the address of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception direction is 0(zero), among the switching elements which are connectable to the first ultrasonic wave transmission channel, only the switching element connected to the first vibrator element is rendered to ON state (conductive state), and the first ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel and the first vibrator element are electrically connected. Further, the second, 66th, 130th and 194th vibrator elements not shown are respectively arranged to be connectable to the second ultrasonic transmission and reception channel via the switching elements 201 not shown. Likely, the 33rd, 97th, 161st and 225th vibrator elements are arranged to be connectable to the 33rd ultrasonic transmission and reception channel via the switching elements not shown and the 64th, 128th, 192nd and 256th vibrator elements are arranged to be connectable to the 64th ultrasonic transmission and reception channel via the switching elements not shown.

[0044]

In this instance, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2, the delay times set for the respective ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels vary as shown by the bar graphs in the drawing. In Fig.5(a), as will be apparent from the bar graphs, among the array of vibrator elements used for the wave transmission and reception (first~32nd and 225th~256th vibrator elements), the delay time of the transmission and reception wave signal from the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel connected to the first and 256th vibrator elements located at the center is set at the maximum value. Thereafter, depending on the distance away from the center, the delay time is gradually shortened and the shortest delay time is set for the transmission and reception signal from the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel which is to be connected to the 32nd and 225th vibrator elements to be disposed at the most outsides. Further, also in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2, since the vibrator elements are disposed around the cylindrical outer circumference at the tip portion of the insert section of the probe, the vibrator elements are geometrically arranged in a convex shape at the side of transmission and reception wave face, however, since the delay times are set for the respective vibrator elements as shown in the bar graph, the effect as if

the vibrator elements are arranged on a concave face with reference to the focus position as the center like in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 1.

5 [0045]

Further, the scanning with the insert section in an organ in vivo by ultrasonic wave beams in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2 is designed, as shown in Fig.5(b), to
10 collect ultrasonic wave images of entire circumference of the insert section by shifting one by one successively the vibrator elements transmitting and receiving ultrasonic waves.

[0046]

15 Namely, while setting for the first ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel the same ultrasonic wave delay amount as that of immediately before for the 64th ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel, the connection control circuit 106
20 controls the connection change over switch 401 so as to hold the connection to the first vibrator element and effects the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception for the first vibrator element.

[0047]

25 Likely, while setting for the second ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel the same ultrasonic wave delay amount as that of immediately

before for the first ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel, the connection control circuit 106 controls the connection change over switch 401 so as to hold the connection to the second vibrator element and effects the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception for the second vibrator element. Further, the like operation is performed up to the 32nd ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel.

[0048]

10 At the moment when the immediately before address was zero, the connection control circuit 106 performed a control so that the 33rd ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel performed signal transmission and reception for the 225th vibrator element by turning ON
15 a switch element 201 constituting the connection change over switch 401 and did not perform ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception for the 161st, 33rd, and 97th vibrator elements by turning OFF switches 201 constituting the connection change over switch 401.

20 [0049]

Due to the shifting of the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception position by one, while setting for the 33rd ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel the same ultrasonic wave delay amount
25 as that of immediately before for the 32nd ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channel, the connection control circuit 106 controls the connection change over

switch 401 to effect the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception for the 33rd vibrator element as well as not to effect the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception for the 161st, 225 and 97th vibrator elements.

5 [0050]

Further, for the 34th~64th ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels, while setting the ultrasonic wave delay times being shifted by one of those of immediately before, the connection control
10 circuit 106 controls the connection change over switch 401 to effect ultrasonic wave signal transmission and reception for the same vibrator elements as those of immediately before.

 [0051]

15 Summing up the above, while setting the ultrasonic wave delay times for the ultrasonic wave transmission and reception channels by shifting from those of the immediately before by one, the connection control circuit 106 controls the connection change over switch
20 401 so that a newly connected vibrator element is shifted by one in the scanning direction and the most rear end vibrator element is disconnected.

 [0052]

Through performing the above explained operation
25 successively, ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to embodiment 2 can likely collect ultrasonic wave images over the entire 360 degree outer

circumference of the insert section of the ultrasonic probe on which the vibrator elements are arranged.

[0053]

Although in embodiments 1 and 2, an example wherein
5 a number of vibrator elements in an array of the
ultrasonic wave vibrator elements driven at a time is
64 has been explained, the arrangement of the ultrasonic
wave transmission and reception channels and the
connection change over switch can be modified depending
10 on the depth of the portion of a body cavity organ desired
for image taking, for example, when focusing the
ultrasonic wave beams to a deep portion remote from the
ultrasonic probe, an array of 96 pieces of vibrator
elements are selected which are driven at one time, and
15 on the contrary when focusing the ultrasonic wave beams
to a shallow portion near from the ultrasonic probe,
an array of 32 pieces of vibrator elements are selected
which are driven at one time.

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